

anteriorly somewhat produced and subangular; posteriorly high, with a decided obtuse angle formed by a low keel running from the umbo, on the upper and posterior side of which keel the shell is covered with a black epidermis. Valves flattened, white, rather fragile, marked with concentric striae of growth, which are worn smooth on the disk and umbones, but towards the ventral margin are covered with a yellowish-brown wrinkled epidermis. Length 85 millims., height 60, thickness 30.

Closely allied to *M. fragilis*, which, indeed, appears to have been confounded with it. The details of the hinge are somewhat similar to those of the hinge of *Hemimactra gigantea*; but the postearinal area resembles that of *Schizodesma*. The latter feature is much developed in our shell, and is remarkable for its black epidermis, that of the other portions of the shell being of a light brown.

VII.—*Notice of some Marine Shells found on the Shores of Trinidad.* By R. J. LECHMERE GUPPY, F.L.S., F.G.S., &c.

[Plate VII. figs. 3 & 4.]

Purpura trinitatensis, Guppy.

A solid, ovate, yellowish, subimate shell, adorned with numerous rounded spiral ridges, which are crossed by fine imbricating striae: whorls about 6, with four spiral rows of obtuse elongated tubercles, of which the two upper rows are much the largest, the superior one forming the angle of the whorls: suture hidden by a row of stout curved and reflected lamellæ, of which there are about three above each of the tubercles on the angle of the whorl: spire conic, sharp: mouth pink within, and often ornamented with two or three more or less interrupted spiral red or chestnut lines corresponding to the external rows of tubercles: aperture oval, with a small and decided posterior canal forming the successive sutural lamellæ; anterior canal open and a little reflected: pillar-lip smooth, flattened or hollowed out, bright pink; outer lip denticulate, obsolete striate within. Height 40 millims., greatest breadth 27, longest diameter of aperture 26.

Hab. Gulf of Paria.

A species somewhat resembling *P. mancinella*, but with a sharper spire and a more decided striation. The sutural lamellæ are well developed, like those of *P. coronata*. There is a strong ridge round the base,

Cardium eburniferum, Guppy. Pl. VII. fig. 3.

Shell a little angularly suboval, moderately tumid: externally marked with irregular orange-brown spots, and adorned with thirty-five narrow imbricated ribs closely covered towards the margins of the shell with numerous porcellaneous semitubular tubercles, which are thicker anteriorly; posterior edge nearly straight, strongly serrate. Hinge-teeth $\frac{1-1-1}{1-1-1}$, strong. Interior salmon-colour, growing white towards the strongly dentate margins, which are yellowish. Height 52 millims., length 45, thickness 40.

Hab. South coast of Trinidad (*T. W. Carr*). Found abundantly at Grenada.

Cardium haitense, Sowerby, Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc.
vol. vi. p. 52, pl. x. f. 11.

An oblique subovate shell, with 20-24 radiating, nodose, rather square ribs wider than their finely crenate interstices. Allied to *C. subovale*, Brod.

This was originally described by Sowerby as a fossil from Haiti; but I have dredged two small examples of it in the Gulf of Paria.

Arca centrola, Guppy, Proc. Scientific Assoc. of Trinidad,
p. 175 (Dec. 1867). Pl. VII. fig. 4.

This species was described as a fossil; but I have since ascertained that it is likewise living on our coasts, having been collected by myself on the shores of the Gulf of Paria, and by Mr. Carr on the south coast of Trinidad. Its umbones are often pink or red, which colour is visible inside as well as outside; and the shell has a hairy epidermis, generally worn off at the umbones. Height 17 millims., length 24.

The following is the original description:—"Transversely subrhomboidal, with a strong wide carination running from the umbo to the posterior angle; ornamented with many (36-38) squamosely nodose radiating ribs, each with a fine subsidiary thread-like rib in the narrow interstice; anterior margin short, rounded; posterior margin strongly sinuate, angulate above with the hinge-line, and forming a more rounded angle with the strongly crenate lower margin. Hinge-teeth small in the middle of the straight hinge, but becoming larger and diverging considerably towards the angles; ligamental area more or less grooved, especially anteriorly."

Thracia dissimilis.

Ovate-oblong, compressed, white, roughened by numerous fine granules, which are generally arranged in lines radiating from the umbo; transversely excentrically plaited; anteriorly rounded; posteriorly vertically truncate, with a keel (most prominent on the smaller valve) running from the umbo to the lower posterior angle. Height 27 millims., length 40, thickness 15.

This is nearly allied to *T. plicata*, which Reeve (Conch. Icon. *Thracia*, 7) considered it to be. Our shell is rather intermediate between *T. plicata* and *T. magnifica*, differing from the former in ornamentation and general shape. On a tablet in the British Museum the name *dissimilis* is applied to our species; but I have not been able to find any authority for that name, which I adopt for the shell.

The animal is furnished with two long siphons, separate for the whole of their length and coarsely fringed. The epidermis along the posterior margin extends beyond the shell and covers the bases of the siphons.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE VII.

[All the figures are of the natural size.]

Fig. 1. *Maetra anserina*, right valve. Cumana, Venezuela.

Fig. 2. *Venus superba*, right valve. Cumana, Venezuela.

Fig. 3. *Cardium eburniferum*, right valve. South coast, Trinidad.

Fig. 4 a. *Arca centrota*, right valve, interior.

Fig. 4 b. The same, right valve of a large specimen, exterior.

Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, Sept. 1874.

VIII.—Notes on the Palæozoic Bivalved Entomostraca.
No. XI. Some Carboniferous Ostracoda from Russia.
By Prof. T. RUPERT JONES, F.R.S., F.G.S., &c., and
JAMES W. KIRKBY, Esq.

[Plate VI.]

IN the seventh livraison of the first volume of his 'Lethæa Rossica' * M. d'Eichwald figures and describes twenty species of Palæozoic Entomostraca, twelve of which are from the

* We refer to the French edition, published at Stuttgart in 1860.